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CONVENTION RELATING TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN AFRICA AND PROTOCOL.¹

Signed at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919.

(Translation.)

The United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and Portugal,

Whereas it is necessary to continue in the African territories placed under their administration the struggle against the dangers of alcoholism which they have maintained by subjecting spirits to constantly increasing duties;

Whereas, further, it is necessary to prohibit the importation of distilled beverages rendered more especially dangerous to the native populations by the nature of the products entering into their composition or by the opportunities which a low price gives for their extended use;

Whereas, finally, the restrictions placed on the importation of spirit would be of no effect unless the local manufacture of distilled beverages was at the same time strictly controlled;

Have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America:

The Honourable Frank Lyon Polk, Under-Secretary of State;
The Honourable Henry White, formerly Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary of the United States at Rome and Paris;
General Tasker H. Bliss, Military Representative of the United States
on the Supreme War Council;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians:

M. Paul Hymans, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of State;
M. Jules van den Heuvel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleni-
potentiary of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Minister
of State;
M. Emile Vandervelde, Minister of Justice, Minister of State;

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor
of India:

The Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, O.M., M.P., His
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;
The Right Honourable Andrew Bonar Law, M.P., His Lord Privy
Seal;

¹ Great Britain, Treaty Series, 1919, No. 19.

The Right Honourable Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., His Secretary of State for the Colonies;

The Right Honourable George Nicoll Barnes, M.P., Minister without portfolio;

And:

for the Dominion of Canada:

The Honourable Sir Albert Edward Kemp, K.C.M.G., Minister of the Overseas Forces;

for the Commonwealth of Australia:

The Honourable George Foster Pearce, Minister of Defence;

for the Union of South Africa:

The Right Honourable Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.;

for the Dominion of New Zealand:

The Honourable Sir Thomas Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner for New Zealand in the United Kingdom;

for India:

The Right Honourable Baron Sinho, K.C., Under-Secretary of State for India;

The President of the French Republic:

M. Georges Clemenceau, President of the Council, Minister of War;
M. Stephen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. Louis-Lucien Klotz, Minister of Finance;

M. André Tardieu, Commissary-General for Franco-American Military Affairs;

M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of France;

His Majesty the King of Italy:

The Honourable Tommaso Tittoni, Senator of the Kingdom, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

The Honourable Vittorio Scialoja, Senator of the Kingdom;

The Honourable Maggiorino Ferraris, Senator of the Kingdom;

The Honourable Guglielmo Marconi, Senator of the Kingdom;

The Honourable Silvio Crespi, Deputy;

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

Viscount Chinda, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H.M. the Emperor of Japan at London;

M. K. Matsui, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H.M. the Emperor of Japan at Paris;

The President of the Portuguese Republic:

Dr. Affonso da Costa, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;
Dr. Augusto Luiz Vieira Soares, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Who, having communicated their full powers found in good and due form,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to apply the following measures for the restriction of the liquor traffic in the territories which are or may be subjected to their control throughout the whole of the continent of Africa, with the exception of Algiers, Tunis, Morocco, Libya, Egypt and the Union of South Africa.

The provisions applicable to the continent of Africa shall also apply to the islands lying within 100 nautical miles of the coast.

ARTICLE 2.

The importation, distribution, sale and possession of trade spirits of every kind, and of beverages mixed with these spirits, are prohibited in the area referred to in Article 1. The local Governments concerned will decide respectively which distilled beverages will be regarded in their territories as falling within the category of trade spirits. They will endeavour, as far as possible, to establish a uniform nomenclature and uniform measures against fraud.

ARTICLE 3.

The importation, distribution, sale and possession are also forbidden of distilled beverages containing essential oils or chemical products which are recognised as injurious to health, such as thujone, star anise, benzoic aldehyde, salicylic esters, hyssop and absinthe.

The local Governments concerned will likewise endeavour to establish by common agreement the nomenclature of those beverages whose importation, distribution, sale and possession according to the terms of this provision should be prohibited.

ARTICLE 4.

An import duty of not less than 800 francs per hectolitre of pure alcohol shall be levied upon all distilled beverages, other than those indicated in Articles 2 and 3, which are imported into the area referred to in Article 1, except in so far as the Italian colonies are concerned, where the duty may not be less than 600 francs.

The High Contracting Parties will prohibit the importation, distribution,

sale and possession of spirituous liquors in those regions of the area referred to in Article 1 where their use has not been developed.

The above prohibition can be suspended only in the case of limited quantities destined for the consumption of non-native persons, and imported under the system and conditions determined by each Government.

ARTICLE 5.

The manufacture of distilled beverages of every kind is forbidden in the area referred to in Article 1.

The importation, distribution, sale and possession of stills and of all apparatus or portions of apparatus suitable for distillation of alcohol and the rectification or redistillation of spirits are forbidden in the same area, subject to the provisions of Article 6.

The provisions of the two preceding paragraphs do not apply to the Italian colonies; the manufacture of distilled beverages, other than those specified in Articles 2 and 3, will continue to be permitted therein, on condition that they are subject to an excise duty equal to the import duty established in Article 4.

ARTICLE 6.

The restrictions on the importation, distribution, sale, possession and manufacture of spirituous beverages do not apply to pharmaceutical alcohols required for medical, surgical or pharmaceutical establishments. The importation, distribution, sale and possession are also permitted of:

1. Testing stills, that is to say, the small apparatus in general use for laboratory experiments, which are employed intermittently, are not fitted with rectifying heads, and the capacity of whose retort does not exceed one litre;

2. Apparatus or parts of apparatus required for experiments in scientific institutions;

3. Apparatus or parts of apparatus employed for definite purposes, other than the production of alcohol, by qualified pharmacists and by persons who can show good cause for the possession of such apparatus;

4. Apparatus necessary for the manufacture of alcohol for commercial purposes, and employed by duly authorised persons, such manufacture being subject to the system of control established by the local administrations.

The necessary permission in the foregoing cases will be granted by the local administration of the territory in which the stills, apparatus, or portions of apparatus are to be utilised.

ARTICLE 7.

A Central International Office, placed under the control of the League of Nations, shall be established for the purpose of collecting and preserving documents of all kinds exchanged by the High Contracting Parties with

regard to the importation and manufacture of spirituous liquors under the conditions referred to in the present Convention.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall publish an annual report showing the quantities of spirituous beverages imported or manufactured and the duties levied under Articles 4 and 5. A copy of this report shall be sent to the Central International Office and to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 8.

The High Contracting Parties agree that if any dispute whatever should arise between them relating to the application of the present Convention which cannot be settled by negotiation, this dispute shall be submitted to an arbitral tribunal in conformity with the Covenant of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 9.

The High Contracting Parties reserve the right of introducing into the present Convention by common agreement after a period of five years such modifications as may prove to be necessary.

ARTICLE 10.

The High Contracting Parties will use every effort to obtain the adhesion to the present Convention of the other States exercising authority over the territories of the African Continent.

This adhesion shall be notified through the diplomatic channel to the Government of the French Republic, and by it to all the signatory or adhering States. The adhesion will come into effect from the date of the notification to the French Government.

ARTICLE 11.

All the provisions of former general international Conventions relating to the matters dealt with in the present Convention shall be considered as abrogated in so far as they are binding between the Powers which are parties to the present Convention.

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible.

Each Power will address its ratification to the French Government, who will inform all the other signatory Powers.

The ratifications will remain deposited in the archives of the French Government.

The present Convention will come into force for each signatory Power from the date of the deposit of its ratification, and from that moment that Power will be bound in respect of other Powers which have already deposited their ratifications.

On the coming into force of the present Convention, the French Government will transmit a certified copy to the Powers which under the Treaties

of Peace have undertaken to accept and observe it, and are in consequence placed in the same position as the Contracting Parties. The names of these Powers will be notified to the States which adhere.

In faith whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

Done at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, the tenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, in a single copy which will remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic, and of which authenticated copies will be sent to each of the signatory Powers.

(L.S.)	FRANK L. POLK.
(L.S.)	HENRY WHITE.
(L.S.)	TASKER H. BLISS.
(L.S.)	HYMANS.
(L.S.)	J. VAN DEN HEUVEL.
(L.S.)	E. VANDERVELDE.
(L.S.)	ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.
(L.S.)	MILNER.
(L.S.)	GEO. N. BARNES.
(L.S.)	A. E. KEMP.
(L.S.)	G. F. PEARCE.
(L.S.)	MILNER.
(L.S.)	THOS. MACKENZIE.
(L.S.)	SINHA OF RAIPUR.
(L.S.)	G. CLEMENCEAU.
(L.S.)	S. PICHON.
(L.S.)	L. L. KLOTZ.
(L.S.)	ANDRÉ TARDIEU.
(L.S.)	JULES CAMBON.
(L.S.)	TOM. TITTONI.
(L.S.)	VITTORIO SCIALOJA.
(L.S.)	MAGGIORINO FERRARIS.
(L.S.)	GUGLIELMO MARCONI.
(L.S.)	S. CHINDA.
(L.S.)	K. MATSUI.
(L.S.)	AFFONSO COSTA.
(L.S.)	AUGUSTA SOARES.

PROTOCOL.

At the moment of signing the Convention of even date relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries declare in the name of their respective Governments that they would regard it as contrary to the intention of the High Contracting Parties and to the spirit of this

Convention that pending the coming into force of the Convention a contracting Party should adopt any measure which is contrary to its provisions.

Done at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, in a single copy, the tenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

[Same signatures as on the treaty.]

PACT OF UNION OF CENTRAL AMERICA¹

Concluded at San José, Costa Rica

January 19, 1921.

The Governments of the Republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, regarding it as a high patriotic duty to bring about as far as possible the reconstruction of the Federal Republic of Central America upon a basis of justice and equality that will guarantee peace, maintain harmony among the States, insure the benefits of liberty, and promote the general progress and welfare, have seen fit to conclude a treaty of union achieving that end, and to that effect have appointed as plenipotentiary delegates, namely: The Government of Guatemala the Most Excellent Licentiates Don Salvador Falla and Don Carlos Salazar; the Government of Salvador the Most Excellent Doctors Don Reyes Arrieta Rossi and Don Miguel T. Molina; the Government of Honduras the Most Excellent Doctors Don Alberto Uclés and Don Mariano Vásquez; and the Government of Costa Rica the Most Excellent Licentiates Don Alejandro Albarado Quirós and Don Cleto González Víquez; who after communicating to one another their respective full powers which they found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following stipulations:

ARTICLE I

The Republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica join in a perpetual and indissoluble union, and will henceforth constitute a sovereign and independent nation, whose name shall be Federation of Central America. It will be the right and duty of the federal power to maintain the union, and, in accordance with the federal constitution, internal order in the States.

ARTICLE II

The four States will convene through deputies in a Constituent National Assembly, and here and now accept as the supreme law the constitution that may be framed by the said assembly in accordance with the stipulations of this treaty.

ARTICLE III

In so far as it may be consistent with the federal constitution, each State will preserve its autonomy and independence in the handling and direction

¹ Bulletin of the Pan-American Union, May, 1921, pp. 446-451.